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Delicious Summer Desserts

—can be made at home quickly and easily in a White Mountain or Alaska Ice Cream Freezer. One of these noted freezers should be in every household equipped at this season. A complete line of sizes.

White Mountain Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers	1 qt. size	2 qt. size	3 qt. size
1 qt. size	\$1.50	\$1.95	\$2.45
2 qt. size	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$4.50

Alaska Freezers.	1 qt. size	2 qt. size	3 qt. size
1 qt. size	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00
2 qt. size	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00

Dulin & Martin Co.,
Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, etc.,
1215 F St. & 1214-18 G St.

PERFECTION IN HOME DECORATING.
We know the right kind of paint and the proper method of using it to give the most striking effects. That's why we're leaders in PAINTING AND PAPEHANGING.
PLITT, Painter, 1727 17th St. N.W.
1227-104

**"If It Is Anything in
Emblems,
We Have It."**

S. N. MEYER,

1231 Pa. Ave. N.W.

Phone John Hartung (N. 1381)
for all-cream strawberry ICE
CREAM, made from fresh fruit. 108 Florida ave.

MILLIONS STARVING.

Pitiful Tales From Hunger-Stricken
China in Letters.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Pitiful tales of the famine in China, where 15,000,000 natives in the hunger-stricken provinces along the Yangtze River have been reduced to the ravages of slow starvation until death is the only relief, are being received from the relief expeditions delivered them from their sufferings, are told in letters which have just been received at the Presbyterian board of foreign missions here from Dr. William H. Glessen, who headed a relief expedition from Peking.

Mr. Glessen spent some time in the famine zone, where he says thousands of Chinese reduced to abject want have been months on the bark of trees and weeds. There were reports in the cities that in their dire distress some Chinese practiced cannibalism. So great was the task of adding the starving millions that sometimes only the able-bodied starving were helped, for thousands were so weak with hunger that they were marked to die, and their misery and agony have availed nothing. Food and funds recently hurried into China from Europe and America have aided wonderfully in alleviating the famine.

Describing the scenes as he viewed them from a launch on the Grand canal, Mr. Glessen states in his advice that at the end of the canal, where the famine was most acute, he saw thousands of the starving Chinese, who were reduced to skeletons, and lay bare their shriveled breasts, as evidence of their great needs. Thousands of emigrants crowded at the landing places waiting to be taken to the cities. Reaching the cities of the famine district at Chinkiang, Mr. Glessen states that he found the streets filled with men, women and children, all begging, and many dying.

Mr. Glessen said that the Chinese had sold all they had that they might keep from starving. Beams and iron from houses and sold, and in one pawnshop, which he visited, he found over 10,000 guns and thousands of hoes in pawn.

"Clothing," he said, "was sold or pawned," writes Mr. Glessen. "People lived on leaves from trees, on certain weeds and on barks of trees, which were ground into a fine meal and eaten without a bit of bark on them. The poor people at first mixed a handful of flour or rice with the leaves, but later on they ate the leaves and nothing but leaves to live on. As a result, men began to migrate. A man would put a few things he still owned on a wheelbarrow, and he and his wife, with a child, and struggling children at the side, hundreds of thousands of families left their homes and went to the cities, where concentration camps were formed. A red man was pitched, and in this little but the family lived."

Chicago Actress Kills Herself.
PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Twelve razor blades across her throat the body of Helen Bailey Towbridge, an actress, employed by the People's Stock Company of Chicago, was found in her room on the fourth floor of the American Hotel, in Liberty avenue, Saturday. Death had been self-inflicted, and the motive that moved the young woman to the horrible deed was silent, but eloquently told in that pathetic poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "The Blues."

The woman had but one cent in her purse. Beside the body, lying on a chair upon her face, was the poem, clipped from a newspaper. The paper was soiled and marked from repeated folding and had evidently been in the pocket of the girl for some time. On a dresser was found an envelope, empty, but addressed to Miss Leslie Palmer, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Underneath this was written: "My name is Helen Bailey Towbridge, 3236 Forrest avenue, Chicago. People's Stock Company. Characters."

Jersey Hospital Scandal Killed.
TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—George Jones, gardener at the State Hospital for the Insane, is dead of a broken heart because of disclosures at the institution involving Dr. John Ward, medical director, who has been accused of negligence in connection with the typhoid epidemic now raging in the hospital, and who had been with the hospital thirty-one years, had been brooding of late because of the scandal. He dropped dead yesterday.

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CRUELTY IN CONGO BY KING'S ORDERS

Maj. Lemair's Exposure of
Atrocities in Africa.

PUTS BLAME ON LEOPOLD

Complaints of Ill Treatment of Blacks
Disregarded.

BUTCHERIES IN NATIVE ARMY

Lemair's So-Called Scientific Expedition of 1904 Was an Expedition of Conquest.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—Maj. Lemair is continuing the publication of his recollections of the Congo independent state. The major served eighteen years in the Congo in command of native troops. Upon his return to Belgium he was notified that he would be prosecuted for cruelty toward the men under him, and he retaliated by beginning the publication of a sensational exposure of the revolting conditions prevailing in the native army.

Aside from painting a black picture of the conditions in the Congo, the memoirs of the major reveal that the scientific expedition led by him into the Bahr-el-gazal region, on the northern frontier, in 1904 was an expedition for conquest. The major declares that King Leopold gave him personal instructions to vanquish the Anglo-Egyptian forces coming down from the Sudan at any cost. "I cannot be held accountable for these acts," the major writes; "I am only responsible for the complete execution of these instructions."

Maj. Lemair admits that on several occasions during this expedition, which lasted for more than two months, he caused native soldiers and even their wives to be flogged. He penetrated to regions never before reached by a white man and inhabited by wild tribes and cannibals, and he claimed that there was no way other than flogging to preserve the discipline indispensable to the security and success of an expedition among brigands accustomed to kill, raid and capture and to ill treat women. In every instance of flogging, however, he faithfully reported the cases and never received a word of censure.

Praised for Cruelties.
On the contrary, he was accorded nothing but praise for his conduct of this expedition, and he was even decorated by King Leopold. No charges were preferred against the major until the administration decided he had been too insistent in calling attention to the frightful and unchecked abuses in the Congo.

The statements made by Maj. Lemair are supported by documentary evidence and the testimony of Belgian officers who were recalled by their government from the Congo when information came to hand as to what was going on there. A perusal of M. Lemair's recital carries the conviction that he is a high-minded man of superior attainments, a sincere believer in the future of the Congo, devoted to the cause of the blacks and determined to put an end to the existing atrocious and deplorable administration. During his eighteen years' service he crossed Africa twice without firing a cartridge at a native. On one occasion he entered by way of Zimbarwe, and on the other by way of the estuary of the Congo. M. Reclus, the celebrated geographer, said this achievement and its result ranked Lemair with Abbadie, Lavaysse and Livingston.

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Continuing, the major relates his repeated and vain attempts to have the soldiers under his command treated as human beings, and their tortures and humiliations of natives. "I have seen them," he writes, "kick the poor rubber and ivory workers until they fell from exhaustion, and then torture the unfortunate and helpless natives. I repeatedly reported cases of robbery, murder and outrage, but these reports were unheeded."

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FIGHTING EXTRADITION.
Friends of Negro Accused of Murder
Come to His Aid.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—In an effort to identify William Wagner, a colored man now in the Orange county jail, as Fred, alias Love, Dunbar, the murderer of A. Hubert Fisher, a merchant of Salisbury, C. C. Mayor George W. T. K. Livingston, and W. H. Keel, city clerk, called to Middletown yesterday as representatives of Gov. Ansel of South Carolina.

The murder was committed December 24, 1906. Wagner, or Dunbar, was arrested in this city July 8, and Gov. Ansel sent Bert Culbertson, a resident of Salisbury, here to identify him. Culbertson positively identified Wagner as Dunbar, and Chief of Police Davis of Salisbury was sent here with requisition papers.

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"I am from Virginia, and down there we would kill him."

The man then struck the negro, knocking him senseless. That was the signal for others to attack him. He was kicked in the face and stomach. The life was literally pounded out of him. His skull was crushed, and his body was dragged to the scene of the shooting of the policeman and it was suspended from a telephone pole in the center of the town. People came in all kinds of vehicles to see the gruesome sight. Not a word in condemnation of the lynching was heard.

Justice Tighman summoned a jury of inquest. The body was cut down and viewed by the juryman, and the forces devoted to the cause of the blacks and determined to put an end to the existing atrocious and deplorable administration. During his eighteen years' service he crossed Africa twice without firing a cartridge at a native. On one occasion he entered by way of Zimbarwe, and on the other by way of the estuary of the Congo. M. Reclus, the celebrated geographer, said this achievement and its result ranked Lemair with Abbadie, Lavaysse and Livingston.

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REPORT ON OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Conclusions Reached by National Civic Federation.

REGULATION RECOMMENDED

Corporations That Serve the People
Should Be Controlled.

POPULAR OWNERSHIP VIEWS

Work of Commission to Inquire Into
Conduct of Gas, Electric, Water
and Street Railway Plants.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The final report of the conclusions of the committee on investigation of the National Civic Federation commission on public ownership and operation was given to the public yesterday. This committee, of which Melville E. Ingalls, chairman, made a thorough investigation of municipal and private workings of gas, electric light, water and street railway plants, both in the United States and England.

It is worthy of note that of the committee men all but one, Walton Clark of Philadelphia, who presents a separate paper giving his views, sign the report. Charles L. Edgar of Boston and W. J. Clark of New York present a statement of minor exceptions. The committee is unusually representative in character, being made up of representatives of business interests, labor leaders, college professors and journalists.

The conclusions reached give in detail the opinions of the committee on all the various questions connected with the public ownership problem, and present a number of practical and important recommendations of the subject.

Signers of the Report.

The members of the committee who sign the report are Melville E. Ingalls, chairman; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, vice chairman; Edward A. Moffett, secretary; Edward W. Bemis, superintendent of water works, Cleveland, Ohio; William J. Clark, general manager of the foreign department of the General Electric Company; Prof. John B. Conner, Wisconsin University; Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston; John L. Fish, president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago; Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University; Prof. John H. Gray, president of the University of Illinois; Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Milo R. Mathie, member of the new public service commission for the Greater New York; H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Public Utilities of the District of Columbia; Frank J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.; Prof. E. P. Parsons, president of the National Public Ownership League, Boston; J. W. Sullivan, editor of Clothing Trades Bulletin, New York; Talbot Williams, editor of the Press, Philadelphia, and Albert E. Winchester, superintendent of the South Norwalk (Conn.) electric works.

Findings of the Committee.
The report made public by Mr. Moffett, the secretary, says:

"We are glad to give positive answers of universal application to the questions arising as to the success or failure of municipal ownership as compared with private ownership. The local conditions affecting popular plants are in many cases so peculiar as to make a satisfactory comparison impossible, and it is very difficult to estimate the allowance that should be made for these local conditions. For instance, in making deductions from the financial conditions of Wheeling, as affected by its gas plant, as compared with those of Atlanta and Norfolk with their private plants, allowance must be made for the presence of natural gas in Wheeling."

"Again, in comparing the public water works of Syracuse with the private water works of Indianapolis from the point of view of the success or failure of municipal operation, geographical conditions must be taken into consideration. The situation at